

IN HONOR OF THE BLUEGRASS
AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 2022

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the members of the Bluegrass Area Development District on their 50th anniversary.

The BGADD is a non-profit organization serving over 800,000 residents in the Kentucky counties of Anderson, Bourbon, Boyle, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Garrard, Harrison, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Nicholas, Powell, Scott, and Woodford. For the past 50 years, The Bluegrass ADD has provided a regional voice for local governments on issues such as planning, economic development, environment, transportation, homeland security, public utilities, aging and independent living, and workforce development.

The concept of Area Development Districts (ADDs) originated in Kentucky in the early 1960's with the establishment of Area Development Councils. These Councils were organized in all counties and ultimately became the model for the Area Development authorization in landmark federal acts such as the Appalachian Regional Development Act led by Kentuckian John Whisman and the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1963. The fifteen Area Development Districts were formed during the period that followed, 1966 to 1971, serving all 120 Kentucky counties. The Bluegrass ADD (BGADD) was the last ADD to incorporate, filing their articles of incorporation on November 8, 1971.

It is my honor to recognize the members, the leaders, and the dedicated staff of the Bluegrass Area Development District. I congratulate them on their 50-year history, celebrate their many accomplishments, and look forward to many years of serving the citizens of central Kentucky.

CELEBRATING THE CONTRIBUTIONS
OF FREDERICK LAW
OLMSTED

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 2022

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, today we honor the tremendous legacy of Frederick Law Olmsted. April 26, 2022, marks the 200th anniversary of his birth, a day to celebrate and reflect on the great impact he had in my home community of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, New York and across the country.

When we visit and admire our national parks, we owe a great gratitude to Frederick Law Olmsted, as he was one of the first individuals to promote the idea of national parks in his 1865 Yosemite Report. He is remembered as the premier landscape architect in the United States during the 19th century and is considered to be the founder of landscape architecture in the United States.

His work and designs included a plethora of different types of landscapes. He worked to develop parks and parkways, college campuses, planned communities, estates, cemeteries, and recreation areas.

In our very own community, we see his impact reflected in the Buffalo Olmsted Park System; the first of its kind in this country which today is recognized on the National Register for Historic Places, and in his design of the State Reservation at Niagara, the first and oldest State Park in the United States which preserved public access to the mighty and splendid Niagara Falls.

It was not just the landscapes themselves that were impressive, but Olmsted's philosophy behind his work and designs which were visionary and have stood the test of time. He believed that landscape designs should promote community, advance democracy, provide recreational opportunities in urban environments, nurture and invigorate public health, and encourage the development of livable communities.

This philosophy was carried out well into the 20th century by Olmsted's associates, sons, and successor firms, leaving a tremendous legacy of historic landscapes that continues to benefit all Americans and visitors.

Madam Speaker, Olmsted's landscape designs are inclusive, enduring, and embrace the restorative value of parks which continue to play a valuable role in society today.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY
OF ADRIANO BAZA PANGELINAN

HON. MICHAEL F. Q. SAN NICOLAS

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 2022

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Adriano Baza Pangelinan. Adriano was a pioneer of contemporary art and esteemed ambassador of Guam whose love for our island and people has and continues to resonate in countless ways. We will fondly remember him as a talented visionary that has helped shape the history and revitalize the spirit of artistry for our community.

As a student at George Washington High School, Adriano launched a distinguished art career at an early age. In the late 1960s, Adriano's undeniable talent, understanding, and use of color compelled his art teacher to submit several of his works to various national and international student art shows. Garnering much attention and acclamation from throughout the world, 17-year-old Adriano was invited to the Chautauqua Institute Art Exhibit in New York State. Shortly thereafter, knowledge of his name and work began to spread. An article about him was published in the New York Times, he was invited to exhibit a one-man show at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, and he received numerous other exhibition invitations from places such as Japan and Texas.

Passionate about elevating his creative skills and work, Adriano earned his Master of Fine Arts degree in painting from Southern Illinois University in 1973. By then, he had captivated a worldwide audience and obtained international recognition. Yet instead of taking his wisdom and expertise abroad, he chose to return home to give back to the very people and island often at the center of his vivid watercolor pieces. Upon his arrival, he took on a role as a professor of art at the University of Guam up until his retirement in 1993. For two

decades he served as a teacher and mentor—supporting generations of young artists along their personal paths of success. Today, the distinctive colors, perspective, and character embodied in Adriano's work can be found in many local public spaces including Guam's A. B. Won Pat International Airport, the Guam Legislature, King's Restaurant, Pacific Islands Club Resort, Guam Hilton Hotel, and numerous other hotels. With themes ranging from island customs and daily activities to architecture and homes, they persist as stunning reminders of the beauty that he saw, and we can similarly discover, in our lives, history, and culture.

Adriano Baza Pangelinan is an icon of ingenuity who continues to inspire emerging artists and appreciators alike. My family and I wish to extend our hearts and prayers for Adriano, his wife Shiela, children Adriano, Carlos, Marilyn, Sean, and Dano, and the rest of their family and friends, and I join the People of Guam in remembering and celebrating his life and legacy of remaining grounded in one's community and roots no matter where their success may take them. Though Adriano will be deeply missed, he will be welcomed at the Heavenly Gates by his dear mother Pilar, father Vicente, siblings Cristobal, Abelina, Enrique, and Jose, and daughter Filomena, and his love and memories will forever remain in the hearts of the People of Guam.

HONORING REBECCA REYNOLDS
FOR BEING AWARDED THE GOLD
AWARD BY GIRL SCOUTS OF
MICHIGAN SHORE TO SHORE

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 2022

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Rebecca Reynolds for being awarded the Gold Award by the Girl Scouts of Michigan Shore to Shore. Through her devotion to her community, Rebecca successfully secured multiple grants to help provide funding for modernized technology and resources for her peers.

The Gold Award is a highly prestigious honor given out to only a small fraction of Girl Scouts each year. Since 1916, the Girl Scout's Gold Award has been the highest possible achievement of scouts, typically taking between 1–2 years of work to obtain. Rebecca Reynolds of Gaylord, Michigan, is one of the honorees that will be receiving the Gold Award through her efforts to create a Makerspace at the Otsego County Library. She achieved this goal by securing three grants to help modernize resources available to her peers and the public. As a result of Rebecca's work, two 3D printers, a CNC Machine, Sphero Robots, and many other materials are now available for public use. I commend her selfless work on behalf of her fellow Michiganders, which will surely inspire many to take up interests in STEM education.

Madam Speaker, it's my honor to recognize Rebecca Reynolds for being awarded the Gold Award by the Girl Scouts of Michigan Shore to Shore. Michiganders can take great pride in knowing the First District is home to such dedicated citizens. On behalf of my constituents, I wish them all the best in their future endeavors.

NATIONAL LIBERTY MEMORIAL
PRESERVATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 26, 2022

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6201, the "National Liberty Memorial Preservation Act."

Four hundred years ago, ships set sail from the west coast of Africa and in the process, began one of humankind's most inhumane practices: human bondage and slavery. For two centuries, human beings—full of hopes and fears, dreams and concerns, ambition and anguish—were transported onto ships like chattel, and the lives of many forever changed.

The reverberations from this horrific series of acts—a transatlantic slave trade that touched the shores of a colony that came to be known as America, and later a democratic republic known as the United States of America—are not fully recognized and remain worthy of further exploration. Approximately 4,000,000 Africans and their descendants were enslaved from 1619 to 1865 in the Americas and thereafter in the United States.

The institution of slavery was constitutionally and statutorily sanctioned by the Government of the United States from 1789 through 1865. American slavery is our country's original sin and its existence at the birth of our nation is a permanent scar on our country's founding principles and documents, as well as on the venerated authors of those documents. It is a legacy that continued well into the last century.

The framework for the Constitution and our country to which we all take an oath describes African Americans as three-fifths of a person. The infamous Dred Scott decision of the United States Supreme Court, issued decades later, described slaves as private property, unworthy of citizenship.

And, a civil war that produced the largest death toll of American fighters in any conflict in our history could not prevent the indignities of Jim Crow, the fire hose gatherings, the beatings at lunch counters; and the systemic and institutional discrimination that would follow for a century after the end of the Civil War.

"The mythology built around the Civil War—that victory by the North eradicated slavery and all of its vestiges throughout our nation—has obscured our discussions of the impact of chattel slavery and made it difficult to have a national dialogue on how to fully account for its place in American history and public policy.

While it is nearly impossible to determine how the lives touched by slavery could have flourished in the absence of bondage, we have certain data that permits us to examine how a subset of Americans—African Americans—have been affected by the callousness of involuntary servitude.

By the end of the Civil War, roughly 179,000 black men (10 percent of the Union Army) served as soldiers in the U.S. Army and another 19,000 served in the Navy. Nearly 40,000 black soldiers died over the course of

the war—30,000 of whom died of infection or disease. Black soldiers served in artillery and infantry units and performed all noncombat support functions that sustain an army, as well. Black carpenters, chaplains, cooks, guards, laborers, nurses, scouts, spies, steamboat pilots, surgeons, and teamsters also contributed to the war cause.

There were nearly 80 black commissioned officers. Black women, who could not formally join the Army, nonetheless served as nurses, spies, and scouts, the most famous being Harriet Tubman, who scouted for the 2d South Carolina Volunteers.

Because of prejudice against them, black units were not used in combat as extensively as they might have been. Nevertheless, the soldiers served with distinction in a number of battles. Black infantrymen fought gallantly at Milliken's Bend, LA; Port Hudson, LA; Petersburg, VA; and Nashville, TN. The July 1863 assault on Fort Wagner, SC, in which the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers lost two-thirds of their officers and half of their troops, was memorably dramatized in the film *Glory*. By war's end, 16 black soldiers had been awarded the Medal of Honor for their valor.

In addition to the perils of war faced by all Civil War soldiers, black soldiers faced additional problems stemming from racial prejudice. Racial discrimination was prevalent even in the North, and discriminatory practices permeated the U.S. military. Segregated units were formed with black enlisted men and typically commanded by white officers and black noncommissioned officers.

The 54th Massachusetts was commanded by Robert Shaw and the 1st South Carolina by Thomas Wentworth Higginson—both white. Black soldiers were initially paid \$10 per month from which \$3 was automatically deducted for clothing, resulting in a net pay of \$7. In contrast, white soldiers received \$13 per month from which no clothing allowance was drawn. In June 1864 Congress granted equal pay to the U.S. Colored Troops and made the action retroactive. Black soldiers received the same rations and supplies. In addition, they received comparable medical care.

The black troops, however, faced greater peril than white troops when captured by the Confederate Army. In 1863 the Confederate Congress threatened to severely punish officers of black troops and to enslave black soldiers. As a result, President Lincoln issued General Order 233, threatening reprisal on Confederate prisoners of war (POWs) for any mistreatment of black troops. Although the threat generally restrained the Confederates, black captives were typically treated more harshly than white captives.

In perhaps the most heinous known example of abuse, Confederate soldiers shot to death black Union soldiers captured at the Fort Pillow, TN, engagement of 1864. Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest witnessed the massacre and did nothing to stop it.

Madam Speaker, it is obvious that this chamber needs to pass this legislation to honor these soldiers' lives. Black people's labor and service must be amplified because it often goes intentionally overlooked, and this legislation is key in righting that historical wrong.

I am proud to support this legislation and urge my colleagues to do as well.

HONORING SPECIAL OPERATIONS
SUPERVISOR VINCENT DULESKY**HON. PAUL A. GOSAR**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 2022

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of one of our finest.

I would like to commemorate Special Operations Supervisor Vincent Dulesky, who passed away on April 1, 2022. Supervisor Dulesky was the head of public affairs at the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Yuma Sector Headquarters.

Supervisor Dulesky was born on June 15, 1974 in St. Louis, Missouri. He was a great boxer and earned a college wrestling scholarship. He attended Arizona Western College and the University of Phoenix.

He proudly served this country in the United States Marine Corps. He also worked as a Border Patrol agent in Ajo, Arizona and as a supervisor in Blythe, California.

My office staff met with Supervisor Dulesky a number of times and found him to be very informative and professional. He was cheerful, friendly and down-to-earth, a real man of the people. But what struck them most about Supervisor Dulesky was his sense of duty—the feeling that his profession was more than a job—it was a vocation or calling.

But Supervisor Dulesky was not just a great athlete and superb law enforcement officer. He had a softer side. He bonded with his family through his fandom of the Kansas City Chiefs. He was a farmer, had pet chickens, and loved to cook. And he was constantly smiling and laughing—but always accompanied with an outstretched hand to help.

Especially in these times of crisis on a southern border, the competence and care that Supervisor Dulesky never ceased to exhibit every day will be sorely missed. But nothing can compare to what this loss means for his family.

I would like his loved ones, his beloved wife Barbie, and children, Chloe, 25, Jaden, 19, Delilah, 11, and Gigi, 10, to know that they are in my prayers. Even though I know that they do not need me to tell them this, they should be incredibly proud of their husband and father's service to our country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PATRICK T. MCHENRY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 27, 2022

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, due to an unforeseen conflict, I missed Roll Call No. 126. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 126.